In the Claims:

Amend claims 3, 5-7, and 10-17, cancel claim 18 and add claim 9.

1. (Original). Solid-phase substrate with at least one bonding area, which is suitable for immobilizing biomolecules, characterized in that the substrate has reactive bonding sites in the bonding area, pre-synthesized polyol being immobilized at a portion of these bonding sites by means of covalent bonds.

2. (Original). The solid-phase substrate of claim 1, characterized in that the bonding area is designed for immobilizing proteins.

3. (Currently amended). The solid-phase substrate of claims 1 ~~or 2~~, characterized in that the polymer chains, which carry reactive bonding sites, are disposed in the bonding area.

4. (Original). The solid-phase substrate of claim 3, characterized in that additional PEG is bonded in the polymer chains.

5. (Currently amended). The solid-phase substrate of ~~one of the preceding claims~~ claim 1, characterized in that the polyol used is a monosaccharide, disaccharide or trisaccharide.

6. (Currently amended). The solid phase substrate of ~~one of the preceding claims~~ claim 1, characterized in that the polyol used is trehalose.

7. (Currently amended). The solid-phase substrate of ~~one of the preceding claims~~ claim 1, characterized in that the solid-phase substrate is a biochip, an enzyme chip, a protein array, a filter membrane, a microbead, a reaction vessel, a micro-channel system, a flow-through tube system, the tip of a pipette or a flow-through cannula.

8. (Original). Method for immobilizing biomolecules in a sample, for which the sample is brought into contact with a solid-phase substrate, which has at least one bonding area, which is suitable for immobilizing biomolecules, and for which the immobilization takes place in the presence of a substance, which is in a position to stabilize the three-dimensional confirmation of the biomolecules, characterized in that the substrate has reactive bonding sites in the bonding area, polyols are used as substance and the polyols are bonded covalently to a portion of the bonding sites during the method.

9. (Original). The method of claim 8, characterized in that the biomolecules are proteins.

10. (Currently amended). The method of claims 8 ~~or 9~~, characterized in that the polyols are bonded covalently to the solid-phase substrate over polymer chains, which are disposed in the bonding area and carry reactive bonding sites.

11. (Currently amended). The method of ~~one of the claims~~ claim 8 ~~to 10~~, characterized in that polyols and biomolecules are bonded simultaneously to the solid-phase substrate.

12. (Currently amended). The method of ~~one of the claims~~ claim 8 ~~to 10~~, characterized in that a solid-phase substrate is used, which already contains pre-synthesized, bonded polyols.

13. (Currently amended). The method of ~~one of the claims~~ claim 8 ~~to 12~~, characterized in that the solid-phase substrate, after it has been brought into contact with the sample, is dried.

14. (Currently amended). The method of ~~one of the claims~~ claim 8 ~~to 13~~, characterized in that the polymer chains have additional PEG in the bonding area.

15. (Currently amended). The method of ~~one of the claims~~ claim 8 ~~to 14~~, characterized in that the polyol used is a monosaccharide, disaccharide or trisaccharide.

16. (Currently amended). The method of ~~one of the claims~~ claim 8 ~~to 15~~, characterized in that the polyol used is trehalose.

17. (Currently amended). The method of ~~one of the claims~~ claim 8 ~~to 16~~, characterized in that the solid phase substrate is a biochip, an enzyme chip, a protein array, a filter membrane, a microbead, a reaction vessel, a micro-channel system, a flow-through tube system, the tip of a pipette or a flow-through cannula.

18. (Cancelled).

19. (New). Method of spotting biomolecules, comprising the step of using, as a slide, a solid-phase substrate with at least one bonding area, which is suitable for immobilizing biomolecules, and having reactive bonding sites in the bonding area, with pre-synthesized polyol being immobilized at a portion of these bonding sites by means of covalent bonds.